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MISER
Census '90
STATE DATA CENTER

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University of Massachusetts at Amherst
Winter Issue 1990

A WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR
by Stephen P. Coelen

The Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER) was created by the merger of the Massachusetts Development Research Institute (MDRI) and the Center for Massachusetts Data (CMD) in 1985. In establishing MISER, the goal was to facilitate public policy by linking much of the Commonwealth's social and economic data with applied, quantitative research, there in producing a public service arm of the University to carry out policy studies. MISER has since specialized in those parts of social and economic analysis that revolve around demographic change; it has carried out forecast studies in educational and fiscal areas, among others in state and local planning. MISER is a depository of the decennial housing and population censuses, the quintennial economic censuses, and the Current Population Surveys from the Bureau of the Census. It differs from a library primarily in it's holding and disseminating detailed machine readable data. MISER additionally holds economic data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and maintains a large archive of population and economic data from agencies in the Commonwealth. MISER is the Commonwealth's liaison to the Bureau of the Census through a formal Joint Statistical Agreement entered into by the state's Governors. It represents the Commonwealth on the Federal/State Cooperative Taskforces for both Population Estimates and Projections with the Bureau of the Census. Use of the data produced in these programs is mandatory for both Federal and State funding formulae as well as in many elements of State long range planning. Population Projections prepared by MISER have been designated by the Public Health Council for use in Determination of Need statements. Recently, MISER was designated a Business/Industry Data Center by the Bureau of the Census and thereby the Commonwealth became one of fifteen states chosen as prototypes for what is now designed to be a national program. MISER signed a memorandum of agreement with the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census in 1988 to improve their national origin of exports data and these will henceforth be included in the National Trade Data Base established by the Omnibus Trade Act of 1988.

MISER/SDC is funded by grant and contract research in addition to state support for its state-related mission. It is a part of the University of Massachusetts which serves the public's requests for data and research. The MISER Newsletter will henceforth be published quarterly.

This publication cost $.54 per copy to produce, exclusive of mailing, and was paid for out of revenues generated from the sale of MISER products and services.

WHAT IS THE STATE DATA CENTER PROGRAM?
by Nora Groves

The Massachusetts State Data Center (SDC) is part of the Bureau of the Census' State Data Center program which was established in 1978. In Massachusetts, the SDC is operated as part of the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER), which is an interdisciplinary research facility of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The Center makes census information and data available to the public through a network of state agencies, universities, libraries, and regional and local governments. MISER maintains an eastern office to support executive and legislative agencies as well as the public in the Boston area at Room 50 of the State House. The SDC acts as a repository for census information on population, housing, economic activity, transportation, and local government. As such, it houses both printed and computerized data from the Census of Population and Housing, the Economic Censuses, the Census of Agriculture, and the Census of Government. The SDC does extensive processing of the computerized data supplied by the Bureau of the Census to make it more readily available to the public. In addition to preparing data for on-line access and producing standard reports, the SDC also does special aggregations and tabulations on a fee-for-service basis.

The SDC maintains an extensive library of publications from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing as well as publications from other censuses, such as economic and government. The SDC also maintains a number of special files such as the Current Population Survey's Annual Demographic Supplement which provides current data on employment, household relationships, poverty, income and other demographic characteristics. Though most Bureau of the Census publications only include information for cities and towns with populations greater than certain limits, the Center makes detailed data available for all cities and towns in the state, as well as for other geographies: blocks, census tracts, counties, metropolitan areas, zip codes, and certain other geographic areas.

ELECTRONIC BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM
by John Gaviglio

The State Data Center Bulletin Board System will be back on-line by mid March. The NEW phone number is (413) 545-2209. The software being used is the Remote Bulletin Board System for the IBM Personal Computer, version CPC15.1, which was acquired from the Bureau of the Census in Washington. Communications software is available from the SDC for users who may need it for their IBM compatible PC. As soon as the BBS is online, all of our affiliates will be preregistered allowing them immediate access. Notification of registration will consist of a confirmation letter with login procedures. Others who wish to use the BBS will be able to login and leave a message requesting to be added as a regular user. Set your communications program to: Character Length:8, Duplex:full, No Parity, Stop bits:1.

COVERNMENT DOCUMENTS COLLECTION
MAY 10 1990
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PLANS FOR THE 1990 CENSUS
by William Murray

1990 Local Review

All 351 Massachusetts municipalities were encouraged to attend local review training sessions conducted by MISER last spring and summer. The Bureau of the Census sent a pre-census version of the 1990 map and pre-census housing unit boundaries for the first time.

A milestone was passed on January 5, 1990. This was the deadline for participating communities to inform the 1990 Census District Office of any discrepancies they discovered from their own local databases. The Local Review Program requires that discrepancies be reported on a block-by-block basis so that enumerators can go out between January 5 and Census Day, April 1 to recanvas any blocks with missed housing units. Early word is that the response rate is good and we will soon know how close MISER came to the goal of 100% participation by all 351 communities. There will be, however, a post-census review program with maps going out again next summer along with a post-census block-by-block housing unit count for every community. Any post-census discrepancies must be reported within 15 business days upon receipt of the information from the 1990 District Offices. MISER will be conducting additional Post-Census Local Review Training Sessions in the late spring and we will again do outreach to obtain as full a coverage as possible.

1990 TIGER Digital Line Files

The Bureau of the Census has just announced the availability of the pre-census computer tape and CD ROM versions of TIGER, the digital map for Massachusetts containing all the census geographies. The SDC has it on order and as soon as we have reviewed its structure, we will be announcing how we will make TIGER products available. It would be helpful if any of our affiliates could let us know if they plan to use a Geographical Information System (GIS) and which desktop format they need for TIGER boundary line files. In addition, the Bureau of the Census has asked us to survey our affiliates to determine if they plan to purchase and make use of CD ROM 1990 Census products. Affiliates, drop a note or call Bill Murray in our Boston Office to let him know whether you will be using 1990 data products on compact disk as soon as possible, so that we can inform the Data User Services Division of likely demand.

Redistricting Data Program

MISER is responsible for the state level staff work which will allow the 1990 Census to report precinct counts for race and ethnic groups for redistricting Massachusetts Congressional, and state Governor's Council, House and Senate seats. The mapping project is moving ahead and we are completing the work according to the schedule. As the Census Regional Office receives the 1990 paper maps, Geography Division staff immediately digitize the precinct boundaries into the 1990 TIGER computerized map for Massachusetts.

Congressional law 94-171 requires the Bureau of the Census to provide the SDC with redistricting data by April 1, 1991. Some senior census officials have publicly stated that they expect to have the data out even before the deadline. Our P.L. 94-171 data project will have a dramatic impact on redistricting. The fact that the entire state will be blocked for the first time and that updated and revised versions of redistricting software are now on the market mean that the entire process once done on mainframe computers has migrated to desktop personal computers with mapping packages.

(continued to next page)

1988 POPULATION ESTIMATES
by Nora Groves

According to estimates recently released by the Bureau of the Census, Massachusetts population grew by 2.7% during the period 1980-88. As of July 1, 1988 the Massachusetts population has been estimated at 5,890,000 which represents an increase of approximately 152,907 since the 1980 census. However, during the same eight year period, the population decreased in three specific areas; a ring around Boston following the commuting path; the Berkshires in the western part of the state; and the Connecticut River Valley. In contrast, other areas of the state grew by 30 percent or more in the same time period.

These figures and others are contained in a report titled "1988 Population Estimates for Massachusetts Cities and Towns," produced by MISER at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. The report includes population estimates for the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts with comparisons to 1980 census figures and 1986 estimates.

PROJECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 2000
by Gordon F. Sutton

Population projections to the year 2000 are in preparation at MISER for the 351 cities and towns of Massachusetts. Such projections previously have been published by MISER staff in 1986 and 1988; the next round of work should reach publication by Summer of 1990. Current plans are to link the size of the local area populations to projections of the population of the state published by the Bureau of the Census, reported in Series P-25 of their Current Population Reports. Although detail for very small populations will be suppressed, there will be at a minimum, totals for each city and town. Detail by age (in five year age groups), by sex and by race (black and other races) will be provided for most communities, with summaries to county detail, for the years 1990, 1995, and 2000. Requests for more information on these projections and on the projection methodology is available from MISER.

NORTHEAST EDUCATOR SUPPLY & DEMAND
by James Wilson and David Quinby

The Northeast Educator Supply and Demand (NEDSAD) project is steadily approaching its goal of completion by September 1990.

The six New England states, and New York, have provided MISER with over 125 magnetic tapes containing data on educator. David Quinby, the project lead programmer, observes how these records have been assembled, checks for inappropriate data, and integrates data files from various state agencies. Currently David has completed Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts. He is now turning his attention to Maine. New York, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island will follow. All of this processing has occurred on the Bank of New England mainframe which is linked to our offices from Hartford.

Once a state's files are in place, Oyebanjo Lajubutu, a graduate student in the Sociology department, further prepares the data for statistical analysis. He then calculates descriptive statistics on the data.

NEDSAD is currently working to complete enrollment forecasts for each of the 7 states. Stephen Coelen is refining a methodology to be used on the grade cohort data that will allow migration estimates for school attending children to be calculated.

Mike Podgursky and Dale Ballou have joined the NEDSAD project and will work to produce the teacher supply function. They have recently been connected to the MISERLAN (MISER's Local Area Network, see article on page 4) from the Economics Department.

James Wilson, the project principal investigator, is completing enrollment projection and simulation software for each of the New England states.

In the coming months, we shall produce an estimate of the initial supply and demand model for the states of Connecticut, Vermont and Maine.

PLANS FOR THE 1990 CENSUS (continued from page 2)

The Census Bureau made a controversial announcement not to adjust the 1990 Census for differentiated over and under counting. The City of New York and others brought a federal lawsuit to require adjustment. The case, while still pending, was settled out of court by agreement to publish standards that must be satisfied for an adjustmentto occur. They are published for public comment in the Federal Register Vol. 54, No. 236, December 11, 1989. Public comments must be received for publication of the final guidelines on March 10, 1990. The Secretary of Commerce is required to make a final decision on adjustment not later than July 15, 1991.

BIDC PROGRAM
by John Gaviglio

The Business and Industry Data Center Program at MISER has completed all of its workshops except the one on the Agricultural census. The University's Cooperative Extension Program has volunteered to host this last workshop and it should occur in the near future. Attendance at the previous workshops started out high but slipped for the Foreign Trade and Business sessions due either to lack of available personnel or just plain lack of interest. The session on Housing and Construction Data was well attended and we will try to spend more time with that data.

With all the changes going on in Eastern Europe it's too bad that more people couldn't make it to the Foreign Trade session. There should be an abundance of new opportunities for local businesses, and the data could be indispensable. There are still a few extra training manuals left if anyone is interested. Our thanks go out to the Bureau of the Census for sending such high caliber training personnel. They really showed us they meant business by doing so. AFFILIATES: Be sure your BIDC library is in order, MISER will be referring clients to our affiliates in their area. So please call us if you think you're missing publications.

FOREIGN TRADE DATA
by Carla Miller

Under the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) pilot project, MISER has been working with the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census to produce improved state export statistics. In 1988 the Bureau made available new state export data based on Shipper's Export Declarations (SED). The new series is a great improvement over Annual Survey of Manufacturer state export data in its timeliness and detail. SED data provides state exports on a quarterly basis, by 2-digit SIC code, country of destination, value, weight, and method of transportation.

However, SED data has two significant drawbacks of its own. (continued on pg.4)

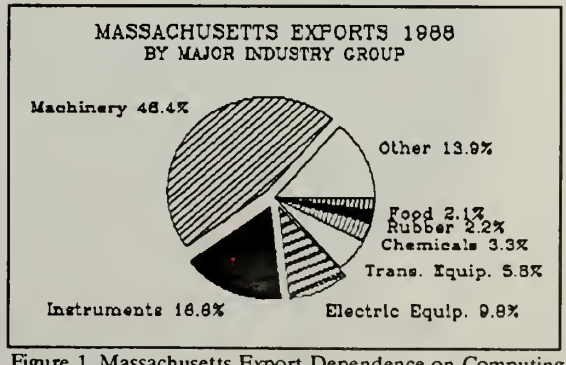

Figure 1. Massachusetts Export Dependence on Computing Equipment Shows in the High Percentage for Machinery

FOREIGN TRADE DATA (cont. from pg. 3)

The first drawback is that 25% of all SED records are missing either the state of origin or the SIC code. This means that the raw data understates the total value of state exports and state exports by industry. MISER has solved this problem by developing an imputation algorithm which allocates records with missing states and SIC code back to the most likely states and SICs. Next month we hope to make available data for all four quarters of 1989. MISER also plans this year to produce estimates of state exports at the 4-digit SIC level.

The second drawback of data based on the Shipper's Export Declaration is that the state of origin reported on the SED is not necessarily the state of production. Rather, in some cases what is reflected is a broker or wholesaler's state. This is especially a problem for the port states that handle the flow of agricultural products from interior states. This is why, for example, Louisiana is the sixth largest exporting state according to SED data. MISER will attempt to solve this problem and produce estimates by state of "production" origin later this year.

Also on the foreign trade front, MISER has been developing a foreign trade database and user friendly software to access the data which will help potential exporters find the best foreign markets for their products. The database will contain Department of Commerce daily trade leads (TOPS), a listing of 45,000 foreign buyers, foreign industry reports, demographic profiles of foreign countries, and detailed state and U.S. level trade statistics.

MISERLAN
by Jeff Sun

MISER computing capabilities have recently undergone a considerable upgrade. As of this writing, we now have over a gigabyte of storage on our local area network's file server in addition to another 2.3 gigabytes of local storage. We still continue to support the ability to read and write 20MB Bernoulli cartridges and open reel magnetic tape (with densities up to 6250 bpi). A recent addition to our data storage device repertorie is a Toshiba CD ROM reader. This enables us to access the CD-ROMs which are appearing with increasing frequency from the Bureau of the Census.

The upshot of all of this storage and read/write capacity is that MISER stands ready to access virtually all types of PC and/or mainframe compatible data. We can provide data files to you in any writable PC format. For further convenience, and for those of you with non-PC compatible machines, files can frequently be downloaded from our recently improved SDC Bulletin Board. After a long hiatus, the SDC BBS has returned with improved software and up-to-date data. Look for a more detailed announcement about the SDC BBS elsewhere in this newsletter.

Virtually all of our in-house computer hardware (the PCs, printers, data storage devices, etc.) is tied together by a Novell ethernet local area network. This system, while continually upgraded, has been in constant service for about the last two years. The economy the LAN has brought to MISER/SDC operations has allowed us to begin an aggressive program of hardware improvements. Lately, we have been replacing our older 8088 and 80286-based workstations with fast (20 mghz +) 80286 and 80386 machines.

We at MISER are very excited about our new hardware and the improved capabilities it will bring. As always, we stand ready to provide our SDC affiliates with whatever computing and data support we can. If you should have any questions about MISER computing, or desire further information about any of our hardware or software, please call MISER's Network Administrator Jeff Sun at the main MISER phone number (413-545-3460).

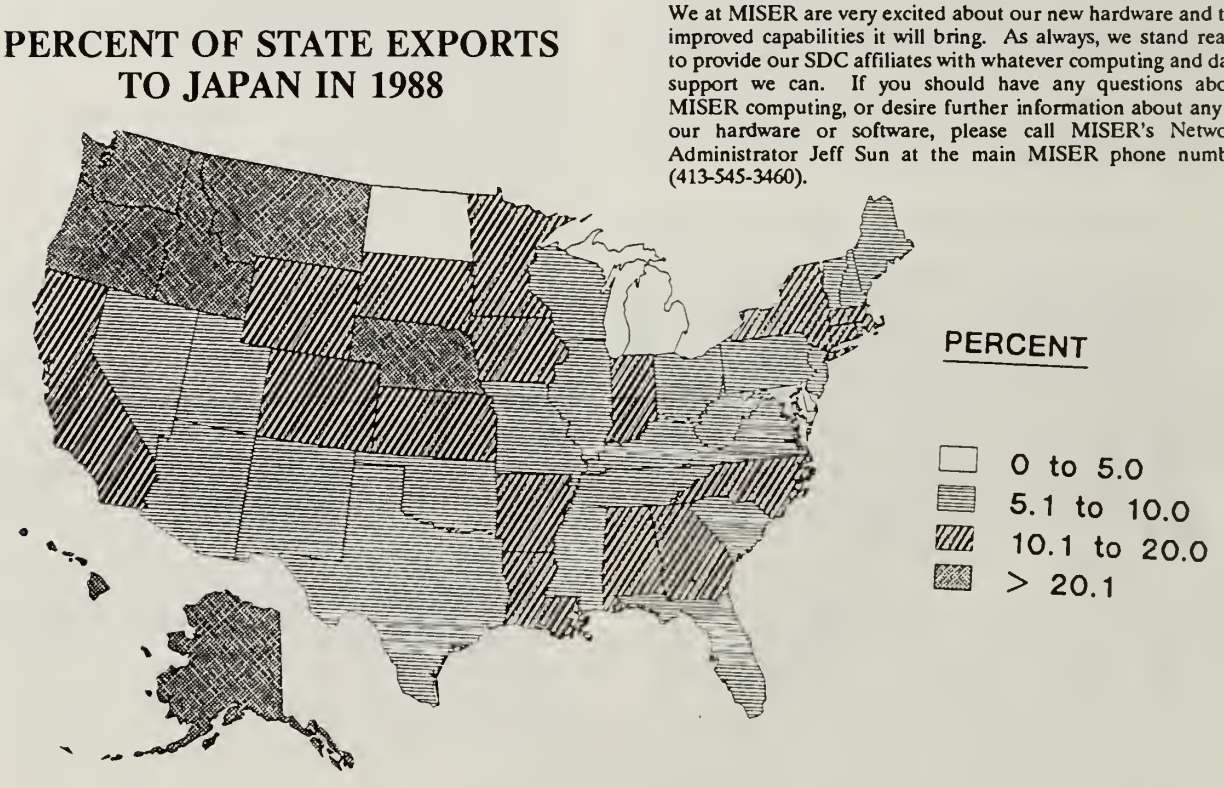

Figure 2. Massachusetts number one export destination attracts many exports from other states as well.

MASSACHUSETTS EXPORTS TO THE WORLD IN 1988

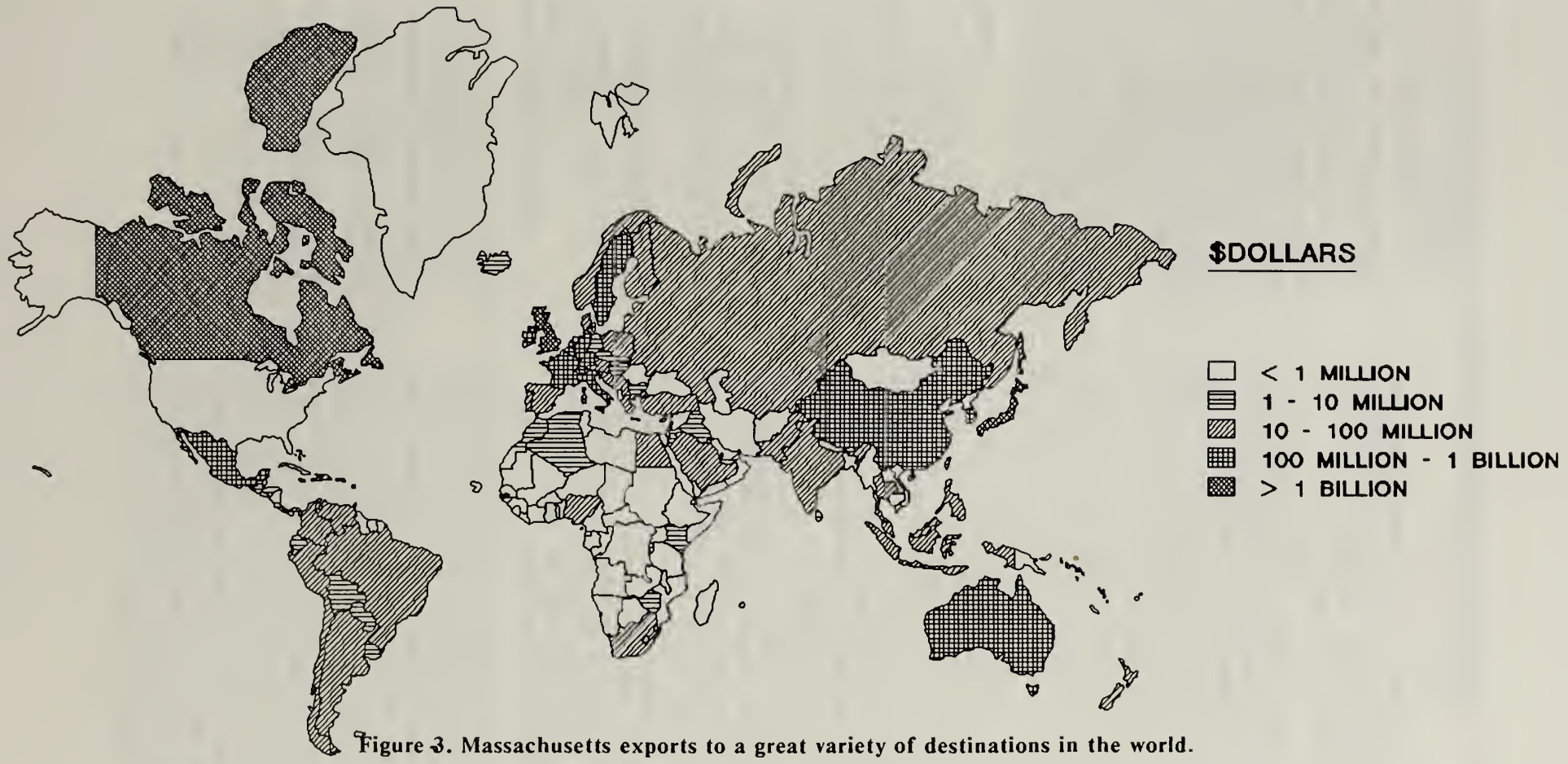

Figure 3. Massachusetts exports to a great variety of destinations in the world.

Adjustments to data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division by MISER, Univ. of Mass., Amherst

USING CENSUS DATA TO ESTIMATE THE IMPACTS OF THE NEW MINIMUM WAGE

By Robert A. Nakosteen

For the first time in nearly ten years, the minimum wage is about to change: in two stages, first April 1 of this year to $3.80, and then on April 1 of 1991 to $4.25. Using data from the 1980 Public Use Sample of the U.S. Census, the impact of the new minimum wage on women has been estimated.

In the past, the negative impacts of the minimum wage has been primarily on the young worker, and most pressingly on minority youth. During the 1960's, Milton Friedman lamented the projected impact of raising the minimum wage to $1.60 per hour by writing, "The shockingly high rate of unemployment among teen-age Negro boys is largely a result of the present Federal minimum-wage rate. And unemployment will be boosted still higher by the rise just enacted." Change the numbers and modernize the racial references and the same lament would be written today as we prepare for a two stage increase in the minimum wage, ultimately reaching $4.25 per hour. The effect on minority youth of raising the minimum wage should not be minimized, but we are becoming increasingly aware that other less visible groups are dramatically and negatively affected by this federal legislation. In a recently completed study, Nakosteen and Zimmer found that over five and one-half million women who are disadvantaged in some fashion, may be unable to find jobs due to the increased minimum wage. The issue of minimum wage is of special interest in the case of women. For one thing, the proportion of women who do not actively participate in the labor force exceeds that of men. Consequently, the institution of an effective minimum wage plays to a larger audience of nonparticipating females than males. Economic theory suggests that an increase in the minimum wage will result in an increase in labor participation, as the opportunity cost of not working rises. It is likely that a significant portion of the positive labor supply response to minimum wages is in the form of previously nonparticipating females. Another factor that makes the minimum wage of special interest to women is that, as is well known, female wages tend to be lower than those of male, owing in part to : (1) lower levels of female schooling and/or experience, (2) intermittent life cycle patterns of labor supply and human capital accumulation, as women often interrupt career and schooling to raise families, (3) a higher fraction of women in occupations that are conducive to intermittent behavior, and (4) gender discrimination. Consequently, women are more likely than men to experience wages that fall short of the legal minimum. This is important if, as is commonly argued, minimum wages in the competitive labor markets have the effect of hindering employment prospects of low wage workers.

This hinderance arises because employers decide, accurately or not, that the product for which the worker would be responsible is of a lesser monetary value than the minimum wage that worker is earning. We have measured three ways in which the productivity of women can be diminished sufficiently to deny them jobs at the minimum wage: Almost 2 million women have a sufficient physical impairment to put them into this category; over a quarter of a million women for whom English is a second language are disadvantaged enough to be affected by the minimum wage; and, nearly three and one-half million women who have not obtained sufficient job skills due to marrying young (under 20 years of age) are in this position. The impact of the minimum wage is understated bysimply counting the number of women with these traits who may lose their jobs after the imposition of the higher minimum. Some working women will lose their jobs; in addition, some women searching for jobs will be unable to find one; and, some non-working women will effectively be prevented from entering the labor market. All of these added together comprise our estimate of the number affected. The basis of this finding is a statistical model that imputes the dollar value of a person's productivity, based upon personal characteristics such as those factors detailed above, as well as factors reflecting local economic conditions. The study is based on data derived from the 1980 Census of Population.

The presently considered increase in the minimum wage is different than the past, because of the initiation of the training wage. That is, a subminimum wage that can be paid to a new worker for up to six months. The training wage was instituted to mitigate the negative impacts of the minimum wage on new workers. The productivity approach to understanding the impact of the minimum wage leads to the following question: is six months enough time to raise the productivity level of women in the group we have identified so as to keep them in a job at the legal minimum? While we have not studied this question specifically, we believe that the handicaps we have identified in many cases cannot be overcome so quickly, making the mitigating impact of the training wage potentially very brief for some individual workers. A complete draft of the paper by Nakosteen and Zimmer "Minimum Wages and Labor Market Prospects of Women", is published in Southern Economic Journal, vol. 56, No. 2, Oct. 89. This is one of a series of papers produced with the data available from MISER's State Data Center.

Our resident "Betty Crocker" Linda Downs-Bembury recommends Cider Stew for a cold wintry evening.

CIDER STEW

3 Tbsp. flour
1/2 c. water
2 tsp. salt
2 Tbsp. vinegar
1/4 tsp. pepper
4 carrots, quartered
1/4 tsp. crushed thyme
3 potatoes,peeled and quartered
2 lbs. beef stew meat
2 onions, cut in sixths
3 Tbsp. cooking oil
1 rib celery, sliced
2 C. apple cider
1 apple, chopped

Combine flour, salt, pepper, and thyme; toss with meat to coat. In Dutch oven brown meat in hot oil. Stir in cider, water, and vinegar; cook and stir to boiling. Reduce heat; simmer, covered, until meat is tender, 1 1/2 to 2 hours.

Add vegetables and apple. Cook until vegetables are tender, about 1 hour. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

This is a hearty winter stew that you and your family will enjoy. The taste of apple is only faint.

Current Business Reports

BT-88-1. 1988 Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey. 38 pp. $1.50.

Order publications marked with an * from Customer Services of the Census Bureau. Order all other publications from the Government Printing Office (GPO). The notation S/N identifies the GPO Stock Number. Reports without stock numbers will be added when available. A 25-percent discount is available for orders of 100 copies or more of a single publication sent to a single address. Microfiche of most reports listed below will be available shortly. Microfiche or microfiche paperprints for older or out-of-print publications are generally available for publications published after 1968. For information, contact Customer Services (301/763-4100).

Reports carried on CENDATA are identified by the word "CENDATA" in brackets and an alphabetic code at the end of the entry. The code identifies how much of the report is listed on CENDATA: A--all of the report; B--substantial selections; C--limited excerpts.

Economic

1987 Census of Service Industries
SC87-A. Geographic Area Series [CENDATA-C]
4. Arkansas. 116 pp. $5.50. GPO S/N 803-029-00004-1.
25. Mississippi. 108 pp. $5. GPO S/N 803-029-00025-3.
26. Missouri. 144 pp. $6. GPO S/N 803-029-00026-1.
28. Nebraska. 100 pp. $4.75. GPO S/N 803-029-00028-8.
43. Tennessee. 148 pp. $7. GPO S/N 803-029-00043-1.

Current Business Reports

BT-88-1. 1988 Motor Freight Transportation and Warehousing Survey. 38 pp. $1.50.
BW-88-13. 1988 Wholesale Trade: Annual Sales and Year-End Inventories, Purchases, and Gross Margin Estimates of Merchant Wholesalers. 24 pp. $1.*

Current Construction Reports

C50-88-A. Expenditures for Residential Upkeep and Improvements: Annual 1988. 40 pp. $3.25.*

Current Foreign Trade Reports

FT 810-89-8. Bunker Fuels, August 1989. 4 pp. $1.*

Current Industrial Reports

M3-1(89)-10. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories, and Orders, October 1989. 12 pp. $1.* [CENDATA-A]
M28A(89)-9. Inorganic Chemicals, September 1989. 4 pp. $1.* [CENDATA-A]
M28B(88)-1. Inorganic Fertilizer Materials and Related Products: Annual 1988. 20 pp. $1.25.*
M28B(89)-9. Inorganic Fertilizer Materials and Related Products, September 1989. 4 pp. $1.* [CENDATA-A]
MA31A(88)-1. Footwear: Annual 1988. 12 pp. $1.*
M33D(89)-9. Aluminum Ingot and Mill Products, September 1989. 4 pp. $1.* [CENDATA-A]
M33J(89)-9. Inventories of Steel Producing Mills, September 1989. 2 pp. $1.*
MQ36C(89)-3. Fluorescent Lamp Ballasts, Third Quarter 1989. 4 pp. $1.*

continued...

General and Reference

Census and You, Volume 24, No. 12. December 1989. 12 pp. $1.*
[CENDATA-B]

EC87-R-3. 1987 Industry and Product Classification Manual (1987 SIC basic). 410 pp. $28 (price includes $3 handling fee). Order No. PB89-203772LCQ.
NOTE–This publication is available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, 703/437-4650. This report is not a replacement for the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, but is an extension of that publication.

Monthly Product Announcement (MPA), December 1989. 8 pp.
No charge. * [CENDATA-A]

Strength in Numbers–Your Guide to 1990 Census Redistricting Data From the U.S. Bureau of the Census.* 12 pp. No charge. One copy to a customer as long as supply lasts.

Housing

Current Housing Reports

American Housing Brief (From the American Housing Survey: 1985)
AHB-19-89. Housing Profile: Detroit, Michigan. 2 pp. $1.*
AHB-20-89. Housing Profile: Dallas, Texas. 2 pp. $1.*

H-111-89-Q3. Housing Vacancies and Homeownership, Third Quarter 1989. 20 pp. $1.25.* [CENDATA-C]

Maps

GE-50. United States Maps
No. 89. Metropolitan Statistical Areas (Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and Metropolitan Statistical Areas). 1 p. (46 by 34 inches). $7.
GPO S/N 003-024-07073-1.

Population

Current Population Reports

P-25. Population Estimates and Projections
No. 1050. Estimates of the Population of the United States to October 1, 1989. 2 pp. $1.

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